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When a man seeks an election to office as a representative of the people he virtually pledges himself and is in honor bound to represent them truly. Betrayal of their interests is an act of political treachery and personal baseness. If this paragraph happens to fall under the eye of any person whom the cap fits, he can put it on.

Dies for the new Philippine peso and other silver coins authorized by the recent act of Congress have been completed, the silver bullion has been purchased, and the coinage of the new pieces will begin in a few days at Philadelphia and San Francisco. It is expected that this coinage will do much towards regulating values and improving business in the Philippines.

The decision of the anthracite commission, which is said to be in favor of the miners, will attract little attention because the whole event has passed out of mind. The great strike which so engorged public attention a few weeks ago is scarcely spoken of now. Even while its testimony was being taken by the commission the public lost interest in it and the papers ceased to publish it in full.

A dollar must look as big as the full moon to the Pennsylvania legislator who introduced a bill providing for a series of prizes to the mother of many children—\$10 in cash and a ten-dollar gold medal when the sixth child is born, and so on in an increasing scale until the fifteenth child arrives, when she is to receive \$50 in money and a fifty-dollar medal. If child-rearing is to be regarded as a commercial pursuit Pennsylvania women may decide that there is more money in raising potatoes.

The circulating medium known as money in the United States was \$2,355,000,000 at the last report, which would give each person \$38.45 if there should be an equal division. The late gain was in gold certificates, amounting to \$3,000,000. The gold circulation now is \$1,095,068,723. If the treasury's holdings are added the amount is \$1,522,642,475—the largest on record. Of the general stock of money 7.12 per cent is gold. In 1902 the stock of gold was \$534,000,000, or 23.6 per cent of the whole, and the per capita circulation was \$22.58. This is a gratifying gain, and it is a gold gain.

Men who are agitating the forestry question and urging the importance of planting trees on all available ground are setting forth with much earnestness the various merits of the catalpa. They will therefore be especially interested in the statement that the catalpa tree brought from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh and planted in Gray's Inn Gardens, in what is now the heart of London, is reported to be dying. It will enable them to say three centuries and over is a good enough lifetime for a tree, and to refute the assertion made by some that the catalpa is given to early decay.

No sooner is the report circulated that Mrs. Maybrick is about to be released than a cold official announcement is made that nothing of the sort is contemplated. It may be that Mrs. Maybrick is not guilty of poisoning her husband, but there is no doubt whatever that he deserved killing, and it is probably this fact that makes the British authorities so implacable toward her. Your true Briton insists that the husband shall be the head of the house and frowns on even the shadow of wife rebellion. To show leniency toward a wife even suspected of resistance to this sacred authority might, the solemn authorities may be assumed to believe, undermine the foundations of the British home.

With a view of ascertaining whether or not the women schoolteachers in that city went women appointed to the positions of associate and district superintendents, the Brooklyn Eagle sent out 3,800 postal cards to the addresses of women teachers. Of the cards sent out, 2,734 were returned, and of that number 1,623 voted against the appointments, while 1,106 voted for them. The vote varied slightly in regard to principals and district superintendents, but in every case there was a good majority of the women teachers who declared against having women over them. The vote was taken because certain women who wanted women superintendents stated that all the women teachers preferred them to men. The vote showed the contrary.

The action of the American Window Glass Company, or trust, will create a stir in glass manufacturing circles and perhaps revolutionize the business and the market. It has been understood recently that the glass-blowing machines, of which

there has been a good deal of talk, were a failure. The action of the company shows that they are not. It has decided to shut down all its factories on March 14, three or four months earlier than usual, and to keep them closed until all shall be equipped with the new machines. As one man with one of these machines can do as much work as several glassblowers under the old system, this will mean the throwing out of employment of a considerable number of high-priced skilled laborers and will result in a large reduction in the cost of manufacturing. This will cause temporary confusion, but experience has proved that trade conditions soon adjust themselves to such changes, and workmen who, by the introduction of machinery, are deprived of one line of employment, soon find another.

**LEGISLATIVE BLACKMAIL AND SENATE RULES.**

Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, is to be congratulated on his effective exposure of the senatorial hold-up by "Pitchfork" Tillman. It requires a good lash and wielded by a vigorous hand to make the South Carolina ruffian squirm, and Mr. Cannon did it. His speech, delivered in the closing hours of the House, at 3:30 o'clock in the morning, was an eloquent outburst of righteous indignation at the "legislative blackmail" practiced by Tillman and at the senatorial methods that made it possible. He is to be congratulated on having pierced the South Carolinian's thick skin and brought blood. Tillman seldom rises in the Senate, except for the purpose of vituperation, or to some question of personal privilege brought about by some well-deserved castigation for his own misconduct. In this case he deserved the lashing given by Mr. Cannon, as did the Senate also for adherence to rules which allow a senator of the Tillman kind to practice legislative blackmail. The sum extorted by him for South Carolina, \$47,000, was not of the essence of the question. Indeed, if it had been ten times greater the transaction would have had a touch of dignity about it. People are more impressed by a "hold-up" that nets the operators a big pile of money than they are by one that yields a paltry sum. Forty-seven thousand dollars is nothing to the United States, and not much to South Carolina, but the methods pursued by Tillman were as offensive as if he had demanded millions instead of thousands. The chairman of the House committee on appropriations was in the position of an unarmed man who gives up his money to a mountain outlaw because he has to. He yielded, but it was with a protest against the proceeding that will stand in the Congressional Record for a long time without a parallel.

The rest of the country will not be impoverished by the gift of \$47,000 which Senator Tillman compelled Congress to make to South Carolina in order to secure the passage of important appropriation bills, and it will even be the gainer if the incident shall bring about a universal demand for reform in the rules of the Senate. Senator Tillman's successful blackmailing scheme is only one of many transactions that have shown the need of such reform. It was not the only one during the recent session, and there has scarcely been a session in recent years in which the Senate has not shown its willing slavery to rules which offend the people and emasculate the body of its constitutional powers. The press of the country is unanimous in favor of introducing closure in the Senate and making such other changes in its rules as are necessary to restore its parliamentary vigor. The Chicago Tribune says: "It is, indeed, subversive of sound theories of government that any one of ninety senators may become a legislative highwayman and stop the coach of legislation and refuse to let it go ahead until the passengers give him what he wants." The Philadelphia Press, commenting on the defeat of the Aldrich bill through another application of the rule that Senator Tillman took advantage of, says: "They used the power which imbecile rules put in their hands to vent their personal spite and wreak their shameful revenge, and the business interests of the country suffer for it." It is virtually true, as the Detroit Free Press says, that "As the Senate now conducts its business, one senator and the rules are a majority of that house. Whether legislation is to live or to be assassinated depends on the manner in which this one member turns his thumbs." The Pittsburgh Telegraph thinks Senator Tillman has rendered a service to the country by his blackmailing exploit. "This piece of legislative iniquity," it says, "merits strong condemnation, but it nevertheless has its good uses in illuminating for the information of the people the rocks upon which the ship of state is rapidly drifting because of the inability of the Senate of the United States to do business without unanimous consent." The Journal has expressed the same views, and as yet there is not a dissenting voice on the subject. The people should demand a change in tones that even the Senate will heed.

**SOME OF THE MYSTERIES OF TELEGRAPHY.**

At the next meeting of the directors of the Associated Press, to be held in New York soon, a petition will be presented by the telegraph operators employed by the association asking for an advance of 20 per cent. in their pay. These operators are a skilled class, being the picked men of the profession, and their petition will probably receive favorable consideration, though they may not get the full amount of advance asked for. They are not very numerous, numbering only about 200, and they have no union or organization. There is, therefore, no probability of a strike, but they expect their petition to be considered on its merits.

The telegraph service of the country has become a large part of its daily life, in a social and commercial way and in the collection and distribution of news, but the mechanical part of the service is almost as much of a mystery to people in general as it was when the telegraph was first introduced. There is scarcely another manual art of any kind of which the public knows so little, and it is not altogether a manual art either, for modern telegraphy, especially of the kind used by the Associated Press, requires bright intellects and keen intelligence. The same is largely true of railroad telegraphy, on the accuracy of which the movement of thousands of trains and the safety of hundreds of thousands of passengers depend every day. The Associated Press operators are mostly "old-timers" who handled the press reports years before the typewriter and what is called the Phillips code came into use. Twenty years ago all that was required of the operator was rapidity in transmitting and receiving news

matter and transcribing it with pencil or stylus. Now he has to be an expert typewriter as well as telegrapher, receiving news matter by ear and typewriting it at the same time. Moreover, he must know and have literally at his fingers' ends about 2,000 combinations and signs of what is called the Phillips code. The mastery and practice of this code are said to be very wearing on operators. It consists of words and signs which constitute a language by themselves, and which are absolutely unintelligible to any but experts. An example will give an idea of what it is like. This is the way a message is sent on the wire: T potus, ix, w knr to Kevy his tin to so sign t agm q Pip gsn.

Written out in full, as the receiver translates it on the typewriter, this jargon of letters conveys the following information: The President of the United States, he said, will communicate to King Edward VII his intention to at once sign the agreement on the Philippine question. When it is remembered that there are about 2,000 of these arbitrary signs to be memorized and that they must be translated and written out on the instant, it will be seen that it requires a high degree of mental alertness. In the Phillips code nearly every letter in the alphabet is employed singly to denote some combination of words, and words are used to represent phrases. Thus "how" means "in consequence of," "kav" means "adjoining sine die," and "ck" means "committed suicide." Here are the first sentences of a press dispatch as it was received over the wire. It was sent from Chicago. Leaving out the date line it runs:

A dex flt at 2 oc tm any rkd t sto ood bl Cx Smith Bros on Sta str. T origin fl is unk. Iw fs dgd bl Cx O'Brien dlt bak f of q in floor. T flm of bkpt gnt dnt q alley et awng hr ws in fls. T fl dpm trn ar, er was clid to hr sto on Madison str et wnt dnt arvd t Bas str mkg gd hwdw d rear prt f bldg es smoke was isng fm all prts f bldg.

The operator takes this off by ear and typewrites it out as follows:

A disastrous fire at 2 o'clock this morning nearly wrecked the store occupied by Smith Bros. on State street. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was first discovered by Officer O'Brien directly back of the office on the lower floor. The flames were shooting out of the entrance on the alley and the awning here was blown down. The fire department through an error was called to their store on Madison street, and when they returned to the store on State street the fire had gained headway in the rear part of the building and smoke was issuing from all parts of the building.

Not all press operators are familiar with the Phillips code, but a majority of them are, and familiarity with it adds much to an operator's standing in the profession. A large part of their work is done in the night when other people are sleeping, and is done in a language which is worse than Greek to the most accomplished Greek scholar. Railroad telegraphers constitute another class by themselves, and their code and abbreviations are entirely distinct. In the railway code "wb" stands for way bill, "sf" for stop for dinner, "gc" for go ahead, "bf" for business, "imny" for immediately, "impt" for important, and so on. Thus each new discovery and application of science gives employment to a large number of experts and results in the creation of a new language or branch of language exclusively its own.

**THE GAMBLING MANIA.**

A Chicago paper tells an appalling story of a gambling mania which prevails in that city and probably elsewhere. Formerly gambling was confined to games of chance, in which the parties who put up the money played the game. That method is too slow for persons who are in haste to get something for nothing. Betting is one of the present devices, and those who have money will bet on anything. Once people bet on elections, races, etc., to show their confidence in their favorites, but now men bet regardless of their inclinations with a view to making money. In Chicago the betting mania is so intense that clerks put up the money of their employers and lose. Security companies complain of losses they are compelled to assume because those they insure take ventures in stock speculations or in horse races. It has been discovered by the charity organization in Chicago that many of the calls made upon them by poor families for assistance are due to the fact that the heads of families have wasted their weekly revenues in some bet or other get-rich-quick scheme. Even school children are beset by the temptation to spend their pennies in policy, policy shops being located on the approaches to a large school building. People pawn their goods to get money with which to take chances in games of chance where the chance of losing is a thousand to one. If the report is true policy writers are everywhere and reap a bountiful harvest from clerks, business men and errand boys.

The Chicago paper may be exaggerating this evil, but there is good reason to believe that tens of thousands of people daily engage in some game of chance in which they invariably lose, but persist day after day in trying their luck, losing what should be earnings, and often taking money which does not belong to them. The paper which makes these statements represents that there is a great deal of solicitude in conservative business circles over the general tendency to take chances by thousands of young men who are employed in positions where they can take the money of those who employ them.

**GYMNASTICS IN MEETING.**

If one may judge by the advertising pages in the back of the magazines, a good deal of "deep breathing" and other forms of physical exercises are being indulged in, but the privilege of seeing one's neighbors and fellow-citizens engaged in these gymnastics is seldom vouchsafed to the curious seeker after knowledge. Persons who are seeking health and bodily improvement by these methods commonly practice the various movements in the seclusion of their own apartments. It may be different hereafter, however. It may come to pass that an assemblage of people in a public place may be called upon from time to time by the lecturer or other person on the platform to gyrate their arms, to bend their bodies or swing their legs at intervals throughout the evening. A woman physician conducting a meeting of some sort in New York has set the example. When she saw that her audience was becoming listless and inattentive she briskly called upon all present to rise to their feet and join her in "a few breathing and relaxing exercises." Then for three or four minutes was seen a confusion of bobbing heads and swinging arms, and the puffs and snorts of the deep breathers rose in chorus to the rafters. Having thus got her hearers thoroughly awake the entertaining lady resumed her remarks and continued cheerfully to the end. This plan may well commend itself to lecturers generally, and, above all, to ministers. The problem of keeping con-

gregations awake during the progress of the sermon has long been a troublesome one. Even the most eloquent discourse often fails to achieve this end, so that it is really no reflection on the abilities of a pastor when occupants of the pews here and there over the church are seen dozing peacefully. What they do not hear of the words of wisdom is of course their own loss, and some might urge that if they do not choose to keep awake and listen they should be allowed to suffer the consequences, but the conscientious shepherd can hardly look at the matter in that light. Having carefully prepared a sermon with a moral lesson incorporated therein he naturally wants every member of his flock to profit thereby. Therefore, if by any reasonable device he can succeed in keeping everybody in a condition to listen he is not justified in using it? Let him, then, take a course of physical culture lessons and be prepared to rouse his congregation when emergency requires. It is true that the habitual sleepers may be disposed to resent any disturbance of their repose, also that men and women in their "Sunday best" are not always prepared to swing their arms over their heads or deeply bend their backs without a degree of discomfort and a subsequent disavowal of their attire, but such objections are trifling compared to the object sought for. The sleepers undoubtedly will be waked up by such a proceeding, and waked up is what their pastor knows they ought to be. On the other hand, on those occasions sometimes known to occur, when the discourse is of such a soporific character that the most piously disposed are in danger of being lulled to slumber, a chance to kick about a little and get the sand out of sleepy eyes would be welcomed by the majority of the congregation. Altogether, the adoption of physical culture movements as a feature of serious gatherings has much to recommend it, and the New York lady who introduced the plan may yet find her name famous as a pioneer in an important field of reform.

**UNDESIRABLE MARRIAGES.**

The fact that Knapp, the woman murderer, has a feeble-minded daughter in one of our state institutions has started some discussion as to the propriety of prohibiting the marriage of degenerates, paupers, dependents and imbeciles. The question is beset with some difficulties, yet it has a practical aspect. In logic and in ethics if the State has a right to punish criminals it has a right to adopt measures to prevent their reproduction, and if it assumes the expense of caring for paupers, dependents and imbeciles it may prohibit them from marrying. It regulates marriage in other respects, requiring a license, etc., and why not in this? That heredity plays an important part in the creation of these classes is well known to sociologists and is too well established to require discussion. Has not society as much right to protect itself against evils from this source as from others? A Congressional minister of an Eastern city declared in a late sermon that "inveterate paupers, insane and idiotic people, and such as are afflicted with consumption and other diseases likely to injure the next generation, should be denied the privilege of wedlock; and in the absence of suitable conscientiousness on the part of parents the State has a right to place restrictions on marriage for the welfare of future citizens. A birth forbidden by law should be construed as a criminal offense, and the parents should be punished by fine and imprisonment." If this is not logically sound, wherein is it faulty? Connecticut has a law now in successful operation which reads in part as follows:

Section 1. No man or woman, either of whom is epileptic, imbecile or feeble-minded, shall intermarry or live together as husband and wife, when the woman is under forty-five years of age. Penalty: Imprisonment for same, imprisonment in the state prison not less than three years. Section 2. Any selector or any other person who shall advise, aid, abet, cause or assist in procuring or countenance any marriage of a woman under forty-five years of age, or who shall knowingly cause or assist in procuring or countenance any marriage of a woman under forty-five years of age, shall be fined not less than \$100 or imprisoned not less than one year, or both.

It is not known that any other State has legislated on this subject, but it has been considered by the legislatures of half a dozen States. Public opinion is hardly yet educated to the point of approving such legislation, but it will become so.

**ERRORS IN SCHOOL HISTORIES OF THE WAR.**

General Henry V. Boynton, who is president of the Board of Education in Washington, has been looking through a dozen histories of the United States, so far as they relate to the war for the Union. He finds errors in all of them, even the most pretentious, those bearing the titles of "students' histories" and "higher" histories, written by professors of history in the leading universities of the country. Doubtless General Boynton is very critical, but those who write histories for schools should be very careful to get the facts. Some of these writers have been careless, very careless for men who are professors of history in universities. Here is the Harvard professor of history asserting that General Patterson advanced down the Shenandoah Valley to participate in the first battle of Bull Run, when, as the Shenandoah river runs north and Patterson was moving south, he must have marched up the river; that this geographical blunder appears also in the "Students' History of the United States" and in a smaller volume. Again, the same author says that Pittsburg Landing was one of the important points on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, when, as a matter of fact, that place is twenty-four miles from the railroad. This same author says that "the Union forces besieged Fort Donelson for a long time." Grant's lines were established about Donelson Feb. 18, and the fighting ended the evening of the 15th. Chamberlain's "Higher History" declares that 7,000 prisoners were taken at Donelson, when, as a matter of fact, the number was more than twice that figure. One historian says that the sending of 20,000 men from the Army of the Potomac to Roanoke at Chattanooga, whose army was short of rations, "was far from an un-mixed gain," when the men were sent to Bridgeport, twenty-eight miles below Chattanooga, at the terminus of the railroad, where rations were plentiful.

The book which seems to contain the worst and most glaring errors is that of Colonel Higginson. This may seem somewhat surprising, as he has a good deal of a reputation in the East as a literary man, being referred to as the only survivor of the remarkable coterie of authors which embraced Longfellow, Dr. Holmes, and Lowell. His many gross errors in his "Young Folks' History of the United States" prove that a man may be a brilliant essayist and at the same time an in-

accurate historian. General Boynton quotes the following:

General Thomas captured Orchard Knob; General Hooker scaled the heights of Look-out mountain, and fought a battle "above the clouds"; General Sherman attacked Missionary Ridge; and, finally, the whole army ascended the mountain side, under severe fire, and the opposing force was forced from the intrenchments 500 feet above. This was Nov. 26, 1862. The loss in these two battles was more than 20,000 on each side.

Commenting on the foregoing, General Boynton says that "it would be difficult to write in an equal space a more inadequate, misleading, and confusing account of the three days' battle of Chattanooga than that." As to "the losses being more than 20,000 on each side, the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing, including the subsequent pursuit of the Confederates, was 5,824, and that of the Confederates 6,867." Again, Colonel Higginson says that "in May and June Grant sustained terrible losses in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, losing 70,000 men in all." The losses due to battle were but a little over 47,000.

These are samples of the inaccuracies which General Boynton has found in the portions of school histories devoted to the war for the Union. It is but fair to say that they are inexcusable, and are far from creditable to writers who hold the chair of history in leading universities. There seems to be no hope that these errors will be corrected. Such being the case, General Boynton should undertake to write an accurate history of the war period. He might, at least, write a book entitled "Errors Found in School Histories of the War."

Something new in "university extension" is under way in Germany. It is in the shape of a traveling university that will give post-graduate medical instruction to country practitioners otherwise unable to secure it. There will be a museum, with laboratory appliances, which will be carried from place to place, and great specialists and leaders in the profession will find time to give occasional lectures, while the remainder of the work will be in the hands of competent men. The country and village doctors, by visiting the nearest larger town, can thus gain a knowledge of latest medical ideas and processes in surgery which will be of the greatest advantage to them. The plan, which is said to have originated with the late Empress Frederick, has been taken up and will be paid for by the government, with some aid from the medical societies. Medical schools in this country are hardly in condition to branch out in this way, but if the German plan is found to work well, doubtless they will at some time in the future. Country doctors are seldom able to meet the expense of post-graduate courses at the distant schools until they are well along in years. They have usually exhausted their financial resources while qualifying for their diplomas, and often begin practice hampered by debts. Family responsibilities and expenses then come in to hinder their further education, and they are thus limited to such training as the experience in their practice gives. It is true that this is often sufficient, together with their reading, to make them skilled and trustworthy, even famous physicians, but no one is better aware than themselves of the disadvantages under which they commonly labor. Many physicians with city practice are hampered to some extent in the same way, but they at least have the benefit of association with men who have come from the most advanced schools and of learning their methods. Traveling medical schools of high grade would undoubtedly be warmly welcomed.

Thus far the question of doing away with grade railroad crossings has only been discussed in relation to cities, but the time will come when it will have to be considered in relation to the country as well. There is not a grade crossing in England. There will be many years before this country will be as densely populated as England, but it will be eventually, and in the meantime fatal accidents at railroad grade crossings will be of increasing frequency. Eventually also the question of trolley car and steam railroad intersections will have to be considered. In fact, if interurban lines multiply during the next few years as rapidly as they have during the last few, the question may demand attention sooner than any person now thinks. It is already beginning to be discussed. In Illinois there is a proposition to place electric railroads under the jurisdiction of the railroad commission, which would require them either to elevate or to lower their tracks at railroad crossings. The Chicago Tribune says:

Before many years northern and central Illinois will be covered with a network of electric lines, doing an enormous passenger traffic. So far as traffic is concerned the electric roads are already formidable rivals of the steam roads, which do not carry so many passengers to-day as they did a few years ago. The electric roads combine high speed and lower rates of fare. The steam railroads will be crossed at hundreds of points by the future electric roads; if the crossings are at grade there inevitably will be such accidents as have been known in this city. In many of the accidents there will be next to no loss of life as there was in the one which happened recently at Newark, N. J., where seven persons were killed outright. If the General Assembly does not see fit to put the electric roads under the jurisdiction of the railroad and warehouse commission, at least a law should be enacted providing that no railroad hereafter to be constructed shall cross a steam road at grade.

The question is not a pressing one at present, but it will grow more so every year and will certainly call for action of some kind. The latest contribution to the wants of man, according to a New York paper, is clothing "half ready to wear." That is, the clothes are manufactured only half completed, leeway being left for such alterations as may be necessary to suit individual purchasers. The customer does in shown suits which need but slight change to make them a "perfect fit," he makes his selection, the change is made, the suit is completed, and there he is with what, to all practical purposes, made-to-order clothing—at least so say the promoters of the scheme. The plan should at least afford relief to that considerable class of men who are not of "ready-made" sizes, but who, owing to financial exigencies, are commonly compelled to invest in the "hand-me-down" garments.

Nikola Tesla is working on a wireless telegraph system, by the use of which, he says, "you will be able to put an instrument in your house and talk to anyone who has a similar apparatus anywhere in the country without any metallic or artificial connection." Nikola Tesla says it, remember, so do not give up any arrangements you have made to put another sort of telegraph instrument in your house, or delay putting into operation any plans you may have for the practical working of telegraphy. Nikola is likely to be a little slow.

The Journal does not know exactly the date of the old hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, but when the act of Congress making it a national

hall of statuary is carried out it will contain two statues for each State, making, as the States now number, ninety. There is reason to believe that these ninety statues, done by different artists, or alleged artists of various degrees of merit or demerit, will be a somewhat fearful and wonderful collection. As many of the persons selected by the States died before the days of photography and without leaving behind any good portrait, the artist who gets the contract for doing the work can make almost any sort of a fancy sketch he or she pleases. This seems to have been done by Miss Elizabeth Ney, who has furnished a statue of General Sam Houston for Texas. A dispatch from Chicago says that Miss Ney, the famous sculptor—famous in Austin, probably, as to the statue of General Houston, Judge Reagan, a prominent citizen of Texas, has accepted a protest with the Legislature against its acceptance. He says:

Surely no member of General Houston's family or any real friend of his could wish to see him exhibited in that great collection of statues at the old period of his life of which neither he nor his family or real friends can feel proud. He who had been Governor of the State of Tennessee, general of the armies which won the independence of the State, and twice president of the republic of Texas, three times sent by Texas to the United States Senate, and afterward Governor of this great State, should not be represented by such a travesty as this one in our Capitol representing him in the garb of an Indian with a leather hunting shirt, and, instead of a bow and arrow for the sake of unity of design, the representation of a sword to accompany the hunting shirt. His great character and his position as a soldier and a statesman, and not of an Indian.

General Houston had outgrown and discarded his hunting-shirt garb long before he became identified with Texas, and to picture him in that garb as a citizen of that State is an anachronism. Probably, however, there will be other statues in the collection quite as much open to criticism.

Daughters of two prominent South Side Chicago families, under arrest for shoplifting, say they ran away from home because they were tired of the monotony of correct living and had decided to practice shoplifting as a regular business. They have now a chance to decide whether life in jail is more or less exciting than South Side society.

How we are given to figures of speech! One newspaper announcement has it that a "window glass was broken." Another says there will be a "break in window glass." And everybody knows who reads these things that the actual glass is in no danger whatever of fracture.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, who has lately arrived from England, gives out the interesting information that the day of the novel is not past. Unhappy reviewers and others who keep tab on the publishers' announcements already suspected something of this sort.

**THE HUMORISTS.**

**The Lucky One.**  
Punch.  
A.—That's Jones' daughter with him. She's just about to be married.  
B.—Who's the lucky man?  
A.—Jones.

**Caution.**  
Chicago Record-Herald.  
Raising his hand, the minister said: "I baptize thee, John Henry."  
"Thy," the child interrupted, "hath this water been boiled?"

**A Mystery.**  
New York Times.  
Vere de Vere—What possessed him to get a divorce?  
Cholmondeley—God only knows. Why, the man's actually going to get married again.

**One Advantage.**  
Town and Country.  
Mrs. Kingley—You say you like colored servants better than white because they are slower. How is that?  
Mrs. Bingley—It takes them longer to leave.

**A Higher Ambition.**  
Baltimore American.  
Teacher—Little girl, wouldn't you like to be educated and make your mark in the world?  
Moll the Wait-Now, what gives me? Hit hasn't dedicated ones that makes der marks. Der signs der names.

**The Way of It.**  
Philadelphia Record.  
"I would like to find out how many tile men there are in town."  
"Well, just start some laborers to digging a sewer."  
"But they won't be idle."  
"No; but every idle man in town will stand around and watch them."

**Accumulation.**  
Philadelphia Press.  
In an hour young man, sir, struggling to make a name for myself.  
"What is your name?"  
"Rodolph Albert-Augustus Colfax Spinnington."  
"What! And you want another? Gee whizz! You must be working up a name trust."

**Gems from the Coast.**  
Pacific Unionian.  
Glees from a recent examination in the San Francisco schools:  
"Define fathom, and form a sentence with it."  
"A fathom is six feet. A fly has fathom."  
"Define species."  
"Species is kind. A boy must be species to his mother."  
"Define kindess."  
"Kindness is without scent. A man who is kindless cannot ride in the car."

**His Busy Date.**  
Judge.  
Adam was naming the animals. The pterodactyl slipped into the line and came forward again.  
"Here!" exclaimed Adam, "didn't I name you once?"  
"Yes, sir," answered the pterodactyl, "I merely wished to ask you how to pronounce my name."

**Look in the Dictionary.**  
"I'm busy enough telling the Smiths, Smiths and Smiths how to spell their names without being bothered by you."

**ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.**

Mme. Melba, it is estimated, made a clear profit of \$150,000 on her series of thirty-five concerts in Australasia. At one concert the receipts amounted to nearly \$15,000. By the will of the late Daniel F. Fiske, of Newburyport, proved yesterday, \$1,000 each is bequeathed to the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society and the A. B. C. F. M. An unfortunate result of using X-rays to remove superfluous hairs from the face is reported from Berlin, where a doctor has been fined \$75, the patient's face having become red and raw after the treatment.

The largest Indian mission district in the United States is what is called the Niborah, Deannery, in South Dakota. There are twenty-five thousand Indians in the district, and fully ten thousand of these are baptized Christians.

In a recent speech Sir Charles Dilke is quoted as saying: "The expenditure on the land forces of France, Russia and Germany is stationary, but that of the United States is increasing, while in England the very opposite policy is being pursued." Senator Campbell has introduced a bill in the Oklahoma Legislature for the erection of a monument to David L. Payne, who is credited with starting the agitation, which finally induced the United States government to open Oklahoma to settlement.

Henry Phipps, director of the Carnegie Steel Company, who says Lord Curzon, Feb. 1, 1900, was to be devoted to some practical work, is said to have been engaged in the act of enduring benefit to India, and was on Feb. 1 gave Lady Curzon, wife of the viceroy, \$5,000 for her Victoria memorial

midwifery fund, has given Lord Curzon a further sum of \$50,000. It is to be used for the promotion of agricultural and scientific education.

A Melbourne, Australia, juror refused to serve on the ground that he had just got to work after three months' idleness and would lose it again if he failed to put in an appearance. The juror was fined, and the offending jurymen a penny, and paid the coin himself.

The Indian witnesses say that there is every indication of a general uprising awakening in India, and since the rigors of the last great famine there has been much interest among the people, which was greatly increased during the Torrey-Alexander meetings held in Calcutta.

Among the many singular provisions in the will of Prof. Sylvester Waterhouse, of Washington University, was a bequest of \$25,000 to Washington University, which shall not be available until the year 2000, and not then until the principal and interest amount to \$1,000,000. He gave \$500 to the Missouri Historical Society in 1901 with the understanding that the society should interest must remain untouched until 1950.

The only woman elected to the School Board in Boston this year is Miss Mary Dierkes, who is an accomplished musician as well as a woman of letters. Miss Dierkes took the highest honors in the Conservatory of Leipzig, bestowed on her by the state, and afterward devoted some time to music study in Berlin, where she has appeared many times on the concert stage and has been leading roles of most of the Wagnerian operas.

Prof. John Bach McMaster, whose work during the past summer on the "History of the People of the United States" was interrupted by the death of his brother and the settlement of the estate, has resumed his literary labors and expects to place a large part of the manuscript of the sale of the history of his great work in the hands of the publisher before the close of the year. The seventh volume, which will contain the series, will probably be finished in 1904.

The tea used in the immediate household of the Emperor of China is treated with the utmost care. It is raised in a garden surrounded by a wall, and neither man nor beast can get anywhere near the plants. At the time of the harvest from collecting these leaves must be abstained from eating highly seasoned food, and must not spoil the aroma of the tea; they must bathe three times a day, and in addition, must wash their hands while picking the tea for the Chinese court.

**Souvenir spoons have gone out of fashion, and people no longer come back from Europe loaded down with spoons from every city they have visited—and which they might just as easily have bought on Broadway.**

While we doubt neither the sincerity nor the good intentions of the people who are opposing the seating of Reed Smoot as United States senator from Utah, we seriously question their judgment. Mr. Smoot frankly avows that he is a Mormon and an apostle, but declares that he has never practiced nor advised the practice of polygamy. He says, furthermore, that if it is to be to my country, whose laws and institutions I love,